. "HI set out on this ground, which I suppose to beselfevident, that the earth belangs, is usurenet, to the living. Thomas Jerrenson. The afford every American citizen of enterprise the opportunity of securing an independent freshold, it seems to me best to abandon the idea of raising a fis ture revenue out of the public lands."-Andrew

FOR CONGRESS, SAMUEL P. ALLISON, of Davidson.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1853. THE WHITE BASIS.

The True Whip charges us with seeking "to array the counties of one section of the State against those of another, and thus to foment jeal- his term of office :ousies and internal dissensions among the people of the same State," and says that " the democratic party of Tennessee just so far as they lend their countenance and support to this dangerous doctrine, are sowing the seads of an anti-slavery

party in Tennessee !" The charge is utterly groundless. It is the whin leaders-the True Whig among them-who are endeavoring to do what they unjustly charge upon us. And the whig party in lending the attempt their aid, " are sowing the seeds of an anti-slavery party in Tennessee," it any body is doing it.

We prove this assertion by the well known fact that the whig leaders themselves brought the subject into the canvass. This white basis proposition was not first introduced in Tennessee by Col. Johnson .-It was, as we are informed by one of our citizens, advocated in the Legislature certainty as long ago as in 1817, and it has been adopted in our State Constitution. The whigs themselves, for the sake of a little party capital, have now attempted to give the proposition an abolition direction. They brought it into the canvass, falsely call it abolitionism, and are straining every nerve to get up an abolition excitement. They are solely responsible for such excitement, and ought to be beat for that if for nothing else. The True Whig continues-

"They are doing this by inciting the non-slaveholder to the belief that his neighbor a slave-holder. is enjoying larger privileges in the government than himself, by virtue of his property in slaves. And who supposes that such an impression will not be the signal for a war upon the institutions of these non-staveholders! No one can doubt it. It is an inevitable result."

Were this mock alorm genuine, truth would answer that, for such results, the whig party is solely responsible. It would say that, for the sake of a little party capital, the whigs had " raised a spirit which would not down at their bidding." The Whig puts a question to us, as follows :

"We will answer the Union and American's question, 'why it should require more white men in the poor mountain counties of Tennessee to send a representative to Congress than in the rich counties?' by asking the U. and A. another, which if it answers, the same reply will do for its own question .- We ask our neighbor swhy it should require more white men' in a free State to elect a member to Congress than it does in a slave State !" We answer, that the representation for three-

fifths of the slaves is a State's right, secured by the constitution in return for other rights yielded by that instrument. It is a portion of the benefit we pet in return for rights yielded. As such, it belongs ovations offered to the Tady Prophet of the crato the State, and will be defended by the State .-The question as to how this right shall be exercised by the people of the State-whether by all the white voters or by the voters of the districts where the slaves reside-is a question of State policy .-There is no more abolitionism in one mode than the other. When we say that the man who would seriously contend otherwise cannot have brains enough in his head to fill a child's thimble, we express the deliberate convictions of our judgment --Does the Whig think that our reply will auswer for our own question? Will the Whig assert that the right in question is an individual or a district right, and not a State right? It dare not say so; and yet this is the effect of its whole argument. It tells us, in so many words, that "the Federal constitution secures to SLAVE STATES a three-tifths negro representation." The True Whig does not contend that the Federal Constitution secures to the persons who own the slaves or to the districts where they are held this right. It admits that the right is secured "to slave States", but contends that it should be given to districts instead of being divided among all the white voters of the State. Well, we say that this is a ques-

tion of State policy, and that there is no more abolitionism in proposing to divide the power among the white men of the State than in dividing it among the districts. The right to representation for three-fifths of the slave population was not given to the slave States nor is it maintained by them as a defence against the abolition of slavery by Congress. The south denies the power of Congress to abolish slavery, or to interfere with it at all. And it is only the most fanatical of the abolitionists themselves who contend for such power. It is a false argument, therefore, to contend that the power should be exercised by slaveholders because it was yielded to protect their property. But the States in her sovereign capacity, may abolish slavery,-There is no other power that can do it. To do this, a proposition must twice pass a Legislature elected on the white basis and then be adopted by a majority of the white voters. The whole power over the question is therefore now in the hands of the white voters of the State. Had Col. Jourson's proposition been adopted, it would not, in the least degree, have enlarged or restricted this power. It rests securely, and without complaint from slaveholders, in the hands of all the white voters of the State, and can be exercised only, in defence or in vielding it, by those white voters. If there is danger at all in permitting the white men to partielpate equally in the rights of the State, the right, so far as slavery can be affected, is already fully and entirely in their hands, We state these facts to show how utterly false

and unfounded is the argument that the slave basis is a defence of slave rights. It is no defence, it him to Henry in view of the votes which the latter Congress has no power to abolish slavery. And no one here will contend for such power. No. Slavery is a State institution-to be defended, if holders or not. The white voters of the State, those who hold and those who do not hold slaves, have the full, entire, and sole control of the subject. The basis adopted in laying off Congressional distution is strengthened more by permitting all the "the writer says: white people of the State to participate in the nower which its existence gives the State than in confining its exercise to the counties where the slaves are principally held.

Most untrue of all the whig cant upon this subject is the argument that an advocacy of the white basis in the slave States is a concession to abolitionism and therefore dangerous. The assertion is not only untrue, but the exact reverse is the truth. The argument of the abolitionists is that Southern slave-holders give three votes for every five slaves they hold. The assertion is one of the most effective of their weapons. When whigs contend that the districts where the slaves are held shall wield the additional power which the State acquires through them, they strengthen the arguments of

fence of the right rests upon maintaining it as a State's right. When it is so regarded, there han be no danger of its overthrow, because the whole recple will be interested in its preservation. MOSE GALPRINISM

Concerning the reported custom-house " delinquencies" or frauds at San Francisco, a Washing. at work, but capidity, instead shows its traces. ton correspondent of the New York Times, a well known whig print, writes the following curious and remarkable narrative. The late collector, I takes a family affiance-a union of titles-an estate-Mr. Kino, we believe, is now travelling in Eq. within a ring fence-or a seat for a borough. "One item in the accounts of T. Butler King.

of goods passing through the cust on-house. It paid their charges by the collector, and the amount and temps her with jewels and magnificence. then, the books of the custom house should show a sum exactly corresponding with that pall to cy in these two items amounting to \$74,396. The ollowing table will show the amounts charged upon | prevail; Mr. King's books as paid to Shelden & Safferens for lighterage, beginning with the first quarter of

Quarter ending March 31, 1851 June 30, 35,677 00 Sept. 30, " 40,000 00 March 31, 1852

The extraordinary increase of lighterage charges during the first year of Mr King's administration, (when, in consequence of the continually increasing facilities for discharging vessels alongside wharves, it might be reasonably supposed the amount of lighterage would have been reduced,) seems to have alarmed the treasury department, and a letter was addressed to the collector demanding the reasons for so extaordinary an increase in this item of expenses, and directing its reduction by all means. The charges for lighterage during the remaining two quarters show a falling off in the account, as will be perceived, no less remarkable than the sudden increase.

The fact that there was an astounding discrepancy between the amount charged the government as paid for lighterage and the amount collected from the importers on that account, came under the notice of the storekeeper of the port --This offier instituted an investigation of the discrepancy, and upon looking at the lightermen's account, left in the custom-house as a voucher for the amount received by them, he ascertained that part of the last page of their account as originally made up, containing their receipt and signature, had been cut from its proper place—that page after page of fictitious charges had been added, new outings entered up and carried forward, until they had reached the immense sum named, and that then the past page, containing the receipt and signature as aloresaid, was appended to the accumulated account! This fact is positively asserted by a gentleman whose official duty it was to know the condition of the custom-house books in this regard. He states further, that he brought these facts to the attention of Mr. King, who, greatly agitated, inquired what he should do? His fellow-officer expressed his utter inability to aid him in the matter, casually remarking that if it was his own case, he should wish the building to burn down, that all evidence relating to the subject might be des-

The next day, strange to say, on looking for the multilated papers, no trace of them could be found: nor have they, since, ever been heard from. Fortunately for the public interest, the store-keeper had made copies of the missing papers, which are now on file at the treasury department.'

RETURNING REASON.

The Lincolnshire Herald, published at Boston, England, talks in the following sensible strain:-With respect to the Uncle Tom agitation solemn patform and drawing-room meetings by which it has been followed up-the unqualified sade-and sadly mischievous remonstrances addressed to our trans-Atlantic brethren and sisters on the subject; we would only remark, that for the credit of our country, and for the sake of mutual good understanding, the sooner we have done with such things, the better. Has Great Britain no 'skeletou' in the enphoard? Have we no leperspots in our social system? Are our home mis sons' all clothed angels' robes? -our 'May meetags nothing but occasions for self-glorification and ejoicing? How does England feel when she is taunted with her hundreds of thousands of white laves-tender, delicate girls, drooping beneath consumption and disease; feeble, unmurngring vicims, pining on two or three shillings a week, offered up weekly offerings at the shrine of fashion Can no voice be wafted over the broad Atlantic to the ear of the proud British peeress, telling her that the thin fingers that wrought the costly bold ce beneath which her lofty heart is swelling with indignation at the horrors of slavery, belong to a fair and innocent white girl-a fellow-countrywoman and a fellow Christian-who, in ministering to her lay uries, suffers miseries in comparis in with which the Chloes and the Cassys of reality live baleyon lives? Finally, does not the literary history of our country contain a Song of the Shirt!

All nations are susceptible of interference-none perhaps is more sensitive on such a point than honest Join Bull himself; and therefore, while we cry with the good of all countries 'Down with slavery we do insist upon it that so far as the America people are concerned, they had better be left to themselves to carry out the good work they have taken in hand; and in futherance of which they do not ask our aid, nor will they thank us for our ad-

CONTROVERSY ABOUT CREEDS.

A controversy with a good deal of catechising has been carried on for some weeks past between the papers at Nashville, each desiring to know it the other embraced the doctrines held by his candidate for Governor. The Bonner frankly confesses that the votes of Major Henry in the Kentucky and Tennessee Legislatures are not items in the whig creed. The opinions entertained by Col. Johnson are not of necessity parts of the democratic creed, nor will any one suppose that his election as Governor of Tennessee will produce an immediate change in the Constitution of the United States, and the passage of the homestead bill, The sentiments entertained by these men, and the votes which they as represen tatives have given merely serve as an index to their future course. The question to be determined by the people is a plain one, and one that we think they will have no difficulty in decid-Johnson with his sentiments to Gustavus A. Henry with his sentiments. Col Johnson's sentiments are not at war with republicanism. He has ever shown himself in favor of giving power into the hands of the people. The people, whose advocate he has ever been, will support him, whether they expect to see all his views adopted or not. They will prefer Johnson with his opinions annexed, to Henry with the political abominations attached The question which a democrat has to decide is not, whether he embraces all the opinions of Andrew Johnson, but whether or not he prefers gave in the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennes-

see .- Murfreshoro News. assailed, by the people of the State, whether slave- learn from the Rochester Advertiser, that a while Pierce while a candidate for the presidency; but since the object of his assaults had been installed in and effects at work. Lady Velvet, Miss Dimple tricts can in no degree affect it. The proper basis, the White House, he has visited him, and has then, is a question of State policy. And the insti- changed his opinion entirely. In proof of which

No man can pass an hour with him without he ne impressed with the conviction that Frank Pierce is a man of marked traits of character-segacious and discriminating -quick to perceive and prompt o act-always ready to listen to advice-but possessed of a strong will and firm mind. There is a peculiar expression about his eyes, indicative of the haracter of the man as developed since his inauguation. It is that -so to speak-of a person who ows himself thoroughly, and what is of equal importance, knows those by whom he is surrounded.

see that its associate in the work of opposing the between six and seven in the morning, and at any present administration-Thurslow Ween-knowing the sort of falsehood which would be likely most to

[From an English Periodical.] MARRYING AN ESTABLISHMENT.

In a great many novels, the scenes of which are copied more or less faithfully from real life, the plot turns upon "marriage of convenience." In such irs there are no tender glances, honeyed words, beating hearts, or other signs that Cupid has been is not love and beauty on one side, and chival- while young. What is she to do? Of course rous, man'y devotion on the other. The man does not take the woman for his "wedded wife," but he woman does not take man for her "weided husband;" she accepts instead a position in life-a carriage, a lootman, the power to give good parties, amounting to a very large sum, was for lighterage | good pin-money, and a large jointure. Another may be well to state that when goods were I ghter- withered toothless old satyr of a slippered pantaloon ed under custom-house order, the lightermen were casts "slicep's eyes" at youth and comeliness, was charged against, and collected from the own- this sort of January and May alliances, parents are ers respectively of the lightered goods. Of course, popularly supposed to ply a very active part, representing the solid advantages of opulence and the the collection from the merchants for lighter ge of fleeting joys of affection in invidious contrast; more especially if there is a young and poor lover-that lig stermen. Unfortunately, there is a siscrepan- ogce of match-making mothers-in the case. The arguments of the Scotch song are used, and often

And siller ha to spare,
If ye'll consent to be my bride,
Nor think of Donald mair.

A quaint Yankee preacher once said that ladies were timid: they were afraid to sing when they were asked; afraid of taking cold; afraid of spails 5,900 00 or spiders-but he never knew one who was afraid 5.670 00 to get married. Possibly the sex will reject that as makes that dependence more galling-the haste to a libel upon them, yet it certainly has a foundation in truth and nature. Marriage enters more into celibacy to which we have alluded, are among the ac calculations of women than men. It appears a greater event in their lives. It rounds their destiny. Men get independent without taking upon themselves family cares. Women, till at least a later period of hie, continue to be dependents upon the | better mental and moral training for the mass, and mly circle, if single. There are exceptions, but | a wider and more real prosperity. In fact, educathat is mostly the case, and it is very natural that | tion and abundant and well paid labor are the only they should wish to be suns in a system of their own rather than minor satellites of the parental home. Besides, to the earnest and sincere, marringe is necessary, as the avenue to the healthy exercise of those affections which go to make up so much of woman's nature, and which are in other conditions left to stagnate, often into disease. And for the giddy, the vanity of being married is a sufficient inducement to look out for a match.

We will not insult the discerning reader by supposing that he or she does not know one of the most obvious characteristics of human nature. He or she is of course aware that the more difficult a thing the more desired, if not desirable, it becomes, Now, it is a fact, that for some years past, marriages have been regularly decreasing in frequency, in proportion to the numbers of the female population. We must not be suspected of joking, or of a tendency to satire, when we say that the disinclination is not upon the side of the ladies. As we examine the subject, that will turn out to be in their praise. The hauging back is upon the part of the men, and some of the motives for it are not much to their credit, because they are selfish ones. A medical writer in the Lancet has lately said that it is to be ascribed to the progress of civilization—as the world becomes more refined, men get more selfish. They want to "keep up appearances"-and that costs something. They must have good clothes, and swelry, if it be only mesaic. They must go to the No sighescapes thy tough old heart, nor vain complaint, nor entre sometimes; and there are other consequent utlets for money not to be hinsed at.

They prefer these things, and a solitary two pair back at Islington or Camberwell to the cares and expenses of home. They say when they put on their hats that their family is covered-and other ellish things. A blooming wife and laughing children are in their catalogue not of comforts, but of dangerous expenses. They feel that marriage is a serious ceremony in more ways than one. It is not only an obligation to love and honor, &c., but to furnish a house and pay baker's bills. That, too, civilization has made more difficult. The appearances to be kept up are more onerous than they used to be. The Jacks and Jills of middle life are not to-day what they were in the times of our forefathers. They can no longer begin life in two rooms, with wooden-bottom chairs, an oaken table and a up as complete as Minerva from the brain of Jove. The young lady has been to boarding school and And instinct taught thy boughs to bend, the buds taught to complishments." the young gentleman has acquired ideas of dignity. They both stand in awe To join again spring's jubilee as they were went of old? of that Mrs. Harris of public life, Mrs. Grundy .-"What will she say?" To satisfy her they must have, in addition to a song parlor, a miniature draw-ing-room with knick-knacks. There must be gildng and glitter as well as solid comfort. The you advanust not soil her delicate hands with house-Whad Mary without a servant? Oh. horrid! All their mammas, and half their marriageaole daughters, would put their fingers in their ears stop the horrid sounds,

Then dress makes greater demands than of old -Prettiness can no longer consent to appear in prints; entiment has an afficity to satia, and love some avsterious connection with lace. Really it is no onder that the men, what with the greater selshness produced by civilization, and the increased equirements of matrimony, are cautious of enterng into that state. If ladies must have establish cents to start with-and that is unonestionable he rage now-why, they must marry them in tead of men. They must not look for glossy locks and bright eyes; for the pos-casors of these attrac ions have not yet had time to make little fortunes, They must turn to grey hair and wrinkles, which ave been successful, and they are both few and partions so that what with the limits set by men, and the coldness of the men, marrying "respectably" has become difficult, and the searcity f regood matches" makes it quite natural that ther should be a scramble after establishments.

This is only half the truth. Besides the men who will not marry from selfish, or if you please, prudential (that is the prettier term) motives, there are others who cannot marry. The monasteries of other times made a great many celibates, but the commercial celibacy of the present is far more extensive. There are more linen-draper's shopmen and milliner's apprentices and workmen slone, to say nothing of other classes, than there were monks id nuns in the "merry days of yore." They do not take vows not to marry, it is true, but they are bound to solitariness by necessity under awful nen-

The male-marrying circle has been thus circum scribed by those who, more or less selfishly, will not marry, and those who cannot and must not marry-what is to become of the female marriageable surplus thus created? Take the instance of the tradesman's daughters-the tradesman in a small way-who may manage to keep his tamily while he lives, but not provide for their after his death; of poor carate's daughters, brought up with some mental relinement;-of the daughters of the struggling professional man, who manages just to

make both ends meet. If they do not marry, what is to become of them after the prop of the house dies? They cannot ing, and that is whether they prefer Andrew sponge on the scanty resources of poor relations, even if the poor relations are willing-if they have any sense of independence. The governess market and the "companion" occupation are already overcrowded by underpaid ladies. Their pride revolts from household service. The life of the necdle woman, with its starvation and exposure to temptation, is the avenue to something worse. What must they do? They must marry if they can. Well, -or what the world calls well, if pos sible, -if not, badly. The necessity of choosing the lesser evil is strong upon them. They must not dream of love. They must stifle personal likes and dislikes. If they cannot catch an establishment, they must, at least, grasp a home; and for a home -often a poor one-thousands of men and women marry, for a home-even a poor one-thousands more pine. It is a sad state of things, but "pity

tis true. So far from marriages of "convenience" then he ing confined to the upper classes of society, we see that they run through the middle section; and it we go lower down, we shall find the same causeand Polly, the housemaid, are equally desirous of being settled in the world. The reasons why are early the same in kind, though different in degree. They act with perhaps the most force on he less cultivated world. At bottom, the nature is the same, spite of the aristocratic languor of the one, "accomplishments" of the second, and the rough bands of the third. They all want to be married a well as possible but at all events to be married. They desire more freedom from domestic restraint -a position of some kind in the world, and a settled source from which will be supplied the wants of life-in fact, an establishment.

Do you think that Polly feels these belongings He who aspires to over-reach Frank Pierce must indeed, possibly more. A "day out" is to her a little paradise, and if she was married, she would have every Sunday, at all events. An hour's re-The True Whig ought to be smart enough | laxation, "a little but of time to herself," as she says, time at night, is as far off a vision as the golden apples of the Hesperedes. If sie was married she annoy the democracy, did not scrople to tell it, in slaving and then, too, her future prospect—what is the abolition its. The safe and impregnable der the article from which the True Whiq quotes. it? She at present rejoices in her magnificent inome of £8 a year, "without tea and sugar." She PERFUMERY.

nds it hard enough to make it do.

When she had the necessary quantity of gowns, somets, and other indispensables, and gone through it holidays—which of course cost something—she DOZ. Fine French and American EXTRACTS, for HAIR TONICS, &C.

> TO preserve the Hair and improve its growth, Consedig Kanadore, Prost's Compound Ox Mercones and Phil comes, Rowland's English Maccesses and Roussel's Antiq Oils, Beris's highly parified Bear's Oils, asserted, Oil lisse Tonique, &c. lisse Tonique, &c.
>
> To beautify the Hair, and prevent its falling off, Quoi oids Fluid, Ean instrale Odorant, Jenny Lind Hair Glo Baln of Columbia, Trimbonsk, Rose and Ricinite Hair Oil Hair Creams and Thoics, Roussel's and Indian Hair Dy.

ker's and the batcher's man can co mand that -Or K. 1024, who looks down the area can manage it, unless, as Polly says, "he's a supernumery, and they keep them in barracks." Mr. Timothy Pipe-IMPROVES THE COMPLEXION. 44 DOZ. Roussell's Cosmetic Cream, Roman Kalider,
Amandine, Roseland's English Kalider, Chinese Alabasier and Meenfun, Franch and Spanish Lilly White, Performed Chall Balls, Fowder Puffs and Toilet Powder,
Vineagre, and Theatre Ronge, Russel's Lip Salve in China
boxes, &c. convinced that the marriage of servants, those which are not the result of utterly thoughtless,

PRESERVES THE TEETH. 36 DOZ. Bezin's Odontine The'h Paste, Chlorine Deter-gent Charcool Paste for the Teeth and Gunas, Chlo-rine Tooth Wash, Roussel's Superior Tooth Powder, &c.

SHAVING & TOILET SOAPS.

250 DOZ. ROUSS'L'S Showing Crosms; Olsophane, Almond, Rose, Ambrosial Shaving Compounds; Mintary, Round and Square; English Windsor; Barbers's Painted, and Palm Soaps.

S5 dozen Taylor's, Conner's and Husting's Transparent, Red and White Wash Balls, Rose, Monumental, Poncine, Floating, Almond, Oval, Vegetable, Chrystalline, Chinese, Amande, Amere, Perow, Jasmin, San Angels and Violet and Fancy Soaps. 200 LBS, Rousell's Barbers Soap; Beceived as T. WELLS, for sale cheap by
At the Man and Morter on Market, opposite
Union street, Nashville.

RUBEFACIENTS. 46 DOZ. Pain Killing, Arabian, and Mustang Linimen and Liquid Opodeidoc. Received by T. WELLS. PASTE BLACKING.

GROSS Moson's best fresh Oil Paste Blacking. Re T. WELLS. FINE TEAS, &C.

LBS. Fresh Imperial, Young Hyson, Black and
Gunpowdur Teas, in Metalic pucks. Received by
T. WELLS.

WOOD BOX MATCHES. 500 GROSS Patridge's best Friction Matches. Receir T. WELLS. PAINTS, OILS, &C.

KEGS Fresh White Lead; 1 barrel White Dewar Varnish; do Black Self-Drying Varnish; 10 do Spts, Turpentine

410 lbs. Extract of Logwood;

At the Man and Mortar, Market street, Nashvill

GLASS AND PUTTY.

ROXES hest Window Glass-assorted sizes

M EDICINE Chests and Electric Muchines, Matical Saddlebags, game bays and Maneybelts.

Received and for sale by T. WELLS.

MAHOGANY and Oak Veneers, 5000 feet received by T. WELLS.

ELECTION.

on county, on Thursday, the 4th day of Au-

WILL open and hold an Election at the various pre

sentative in Congress, Senator, and Representatives General Assembly of the State of Tennessee. Also,

the court-house door, and it each and every precine

Auorus a General by the people." "For the New Counties," both of which shall be written o printed on each

ticket, and the sheriff deach county shall pay for preparing and printing the tickets, and the Comproder issue his war

rant on the reasury for the same.

Suc. 4. Be it enacted. Thus if an voter shall desire to vote for one of the ame directs, and not for the other, it

small be his pr vilege to separate his ticket.

Nrc. 5. De itenaciel, That it shall be the duty of the

ow costilled; and is suall be the dusy of the Speriff to make

return thereof, properly certined, as in cases of other elec-

sa ue to the next tieneral Assembly.

Sec. 6. Le is reacted, Tast any Sheriffor Constable fail-

ing or neglecting to perform his duty, as prescribed in this act, shall be guilly of a misdemeanor, punished as in other

cases of misdemeanor, and the judges are hereby directed to

give this act in charge at the term of court immediately pre-

ceding said election, and he term following said election ist, bist.—Fudove—Mason Vanoy, Juo Coltart, Thos M Hundley, Geo W Coleman, J Parish, Andrew Anderson.—

oth Dist. — Judges — Wm Jackson, P A Cartright, A Hozell. Clerks — Thomas Vandervill, Joseph Aldrich.
6th Dist. — Judges — B F Jones, J H Austin, W H Gam

16th Dist.—Judges—Heury Hatton, R. Pegram, Houseon Cooper. Cerks—James Dunn, W. Hatton, Jr. 17th Dist.—Judges—M. Ursery, J. B. Parkerson, James Fulgum. Cerks—Wm Osboro, Thomas Riggins. 18th Dist.—Judges—Geo Stull, H. Driver, A. White.— Cerks—John McLutosh, J. Russel. 19th Dist.—Judges—Wm Hamblin, James Wilson, B. Em-

19th Dist.—Indoor—Wm Hamblin, James Wilson, B Emberry, Uarks—J H Gee, George Embry.

20th Dist.—Judges—John Bowers, E Roscoe, Nick Hailey,
George—Williame, John Burns.

21st Dist.—Judges—Wm B Ewing, W D Phillips, Wm
Phillips, George—Thomas Sanders, W G Lanier.

22d Dist.—Judges—N B Willis, Geo W Walker, Gilbert
Marshall. George—Dos L Ewing, Wn P Bowers.

23d Dist.—Judges—D G Wilcox, Lewis Williams, Henry
Holt Jr. George—B F Drake, William Hyde.

24th Dist.—Judges—Allan Knight W T. Gargett Garge.

24th Dist. - Judges - Allen Knight, W T. Garrett, Garry Lonier. Clerks - Wm Clark, W Garrett.

25th Desr. Judges James Lea, Wm Harris, W Bryant Clerke J Crocket, F. Harris.

STILL ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF LADIES FINE SHOES

BY EXPRESS FROM PHILADELPHIA

just received for sale at lowest cash prices by
RAMAGE & CHURCH.

ESTRAY-HUMPHREYS COUNTY-Taken up by Levi Owens, living in Humphreys county, district No. four, one SORREL MARE MULE, about 14½ hands high,

some 12 years old, black streak along its back and across its shoulders, some gear marks, short before, right eye weak, with dark colored legs. Valued at \$40, by B. A. Singleton

and Hosea Gibbons, on the 28d June, 1853.

W. WHITE, Ranger.

have on hand a general assortment of Confectionery.— Sugar Ornaments, consisting of Cakes, Candies, Nuts, and Fruits of every variety. Musical Instruments and Toys of

every description. Fishing Tackie, Soda Water, Mend and

Ale always cool.

Their Candies will be warranted to be superior to any manufactured in the city, and will be sold Wholesale at 12%

cents per pound.

Orders from the country carefully put up, and with dis-

CIGARS—A NEW ARRIVAL.—10,000 El Divan, 4.000 La Josephine; for sale on Broadway at julys J G & C RJBERTSON'S.

ADIES Sup. Bronzed Kid Slippers;

"White Satin;
"Hecled French Lasting Guiters;
"J. Cloth Guiters;

Extra sized Kid pp. Boots;

Misses Kid Slippers; Childs pp. Boots, &c. &c.;

L. W. FUSSELL

Sheriff of Davidson County.

retary of State, who shall report the

T. WELLS.

T. WELLS.

Market street, Nashville

Of old, are all departed now; now other households share; 200 LBS.China White;
500 lbs Ground Pumice Stone;
Cromson The nightingale that sought his shades, thick-matted shades Cromegreen; Paints assorted;

Around him to her wild-wood notes, as echoes waked of INDIGO, MADDER, &C. LBS. Spanish Indigo; 1510 pounds Fresh Dutch Madder; 20 barrels Glipped Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragus Cam Wood, &c.

325 BOXES best W

jaly10-6w twAw

OUININE-140 oz. Received by

G OLD Leaf and Foil of the best quality.

Received by

From angry winds, pride of the grovel sought thou no mean And tempest fories tried in vain to burl thee from thy seat; Deep rooted in thy hill-top bome, the storm-king strove in 410 lbs. Extract of the lowest prices by Received and for sale at the lowest prices by T. WELLS,

Though often bent, thy noble form would right itself again; And even now, when death steals near to claim thee for its Thy branches bared unto the blast, threelf left all alone,

as not many left. She knows, if she car

eed in driving thoughtaway, she must gre

by-and-by, and then the stupendons £8 a year fall—even if she cannot continue to command

clay, the soldier, can get her the washing of

company, and contrive a home somehow.

stood as they are.

like her betiers must marry. She does not expect a carriage of a drawing-room. She can put up

with two rooms, or even one and wooden chairs, oak table, and French bedstead will do. The ba-

reckless impulse, mostly arise in this way; and of

their results we need not say much, well under-

From the highest to the lowest there are thou-

sands who marry establishments. Some of all grades

-trom the princely mansion to the confined attic,

tom, some are pressed by necessity, some act from

choice. Habit, vanity and want, and the fear of want are always at work. There are private wrongs of selfishness and ambition, and the dread

of not being able to keep your place in the world,

to contribute their helps to the system. Social

evils there are, too, to strengthen it. The depend-

ence of women-their want of the means of earn

ing a subsistence by honorable employment, which

be rich upon the part of the men-the commercia

foremost. All conspire to produce a want of mor-

al tone-to root out high feeling-to turn passages

nourish error and suffering. The remedies are a

things to substitute marriages of men and women

FOR THE UNION AND AMERICAN.

THE INVALID OAK.

BY W. T. H.

The oaken tree's an invalid, and seemeth sore depressed,

His brow, it wears a sombre shade, his branches beggar

The household songsters that were wont to claim his fostering

Has found her out a new abode, the echoes wake no more

for scrambles for establishments.

dressed-

cold.

which will exist into ar illegitimate direction

are taken "for better, for worse." Some obey cus-

As a hero deeply wounded, when the battle rageth sore,

Heeds not the sudden durkling of the noon-day into night, But draws his mantle round him and scorns to ouit the fight --

So sinks the sturdy oaken tree, but his are hidden foes,-He feels the deep indignity, but scorus to own his woes, While death's slow minions deep within ply, silent, blows on As in thy palmier days thy houghs in spring were thickly set,

And proud as ever seemed thou of thy green-leaf coronet, Was this, old oak, thy dying strength, last triumph o'er thy foes, Last mighty effort made to free thyself from pending woe-Or was life's spirit fled e'en then, and was thy heart ther

The snn-beams freed from ether cold, thy opening leaves

carress'd. Yet though they frod as tenderly, their presence now op-Too for had sped the secret cause that hastened thy decay-

The breath that came to freshen them, did wilt thy leaves Alas! this secret cause is hid, locked up in thy own breast, So that we cannot if we would thy hidden foe arrest, But, sorrowing give thee over now to thy oblivious rest.

Thy heart qualled not when angered Jove his foot stamped on the earth. And to the wildest furies of the tempest dire, gave birth-" As armies in a charge, or as two spheres in anger met, In its anearthly fury came the harricane's onset; And wreck on wreck, and grove on grove, about thee then

When like a giant reaper, came this furious harricane, And reaped the lordly forest as a reaper reaps his grain. And when destruction's hand was staved, thou, only thou, of

The people of the grove, above the wreck of timber rose; They fell before the tempest's tread and all disordered lay, Some plucked up by the roots and some snapped by the blast

And all was desolution then, and dreary waste profound-They solitary form erect, surveyed the carnage round; But now to cheer thee in thy age, lo! fairer scenes surrou Hundley, Geo W. Coleman, J. Parisa, Andrew Anderson.— Corres.—J. V. Smith, Win Gleun, J. A. Fisher, A. C. Norvell. 2nd Dist.—Judges—Robt Goodlett, Geo D. Hamlett, Ed-ward H. East. Corks.—Addison Buchanan, J. Corley. 3rd Dist.—Judges—G. W. Charlton, W. Dobson, Henry Bower. Corks.—James Hamilton, Robert Huggins. For thou hast lived to see thy grove repeopled o'er again, Nor foot-print of the tempest dire, in all thy woods remain; Repeabled by a sturdy race almost as strong as thou And every vestige of the storm obliterated now! 4th Drst. Judgee James H Hager, Wm Donnelson Timothy Dolson, jr. Cierks Eleaser Ham Iton, Samus They kindred torn away from thee, like famous Job's of

As he, thou'st lived to see them all restored to thee thre And kind twin branches shade thee now, nor diest thou un

No, not old oak, then art not all forsaken in thy wee! Wild roses cluster round thy trunk, wild flowers bloom be-

Soft, gentle rephyrs f.n thy brow, with light, perfumed And sorrow in the feeling heart, kind, sympathetic springs: Then fare thee well, old oaken tree! though memory en-

Thee to us, thou art sinking neath the withering weight of The night-winds sound thy funeral dirge-thy glory disap

About thirty years ago a terrific hurricane passed over our forest-this old oak, according to the account I have re caived, is one of the very lew trees, for some distance around, that withstood its fary. The forest is now thickly reset with

A DAY OF DISASTERS .- The New York Herald, of the 2nd inst., thus notices the extraordinary combination of calamities which occurred on one

A series of melancholy disasters occurred in our city yesterday, as will be seen by the detailed reports elsewhere. About two o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in a bakery in the Second Avenue. One of the journeymen in the establishment was burnt todeath; a family living in the building were compelled to escape by leaping from a tourth story window, in the performance of which hazardous feat a women was instantly killed. Just as the steamer New World was about departing for Albany, at 7 o'clock, one of her boiler fines collapsed, causing the death of six persons, and dreadfully scalding six others. In the afternoon a hail storm, accompanied by lightning and a violent wind, passed over the upper part of the city, during which a new three-story frame dwelling, in process of completion, in Forty-third street, near the Crystal Palace, was blown down burying eight or ten workmen amid the ruins, three of whom were taken out lifeless. Several others were seriously wounded. To conclude, a man lost his life by the fall of another building on Forty-third street, near the North river, a man was struck dead by a flash of lightning, and a child of Mr. John Oberhuber was scalded to death-making a total of fourteen persons killed, and as many others badly injured.

country court as a witness in a dispute between two of his workmen. The judges, after hearing the testimony, asked him why he did not advise them to settle, as the costs had already amounted to three times the disputed sum. He replied : "I told the fools to settle ; for I said the clerks would take their coats, the lawvers their shirts : and if they got into your honor's court, you'd skin 'em!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOUSE TO THE COURT

Disease of the Liver-When the celebrated Rush declared that drunkeness was a disease, he enuted a truth which the experience and observation of medi cal men is every day confirming. The many appure insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of ous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause o conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a n, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies stations of disease, as is too often the physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the discases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their

seat in a diseased Liver. (See Dr. Guon's great works.) Indigestion, stoppage of the Meaner, Costicence, and gene ral irrevularity in the action of the Rounds are dispused originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreadful scourge DYSPEPSIA. Those who are afflicted with any of the above enumerated diseases, may rest assured that the source of their maladies is the Liver; and for its correction, the best remedy ever offered to the public is Dr. M'Lanes' celebrated Liver Pill, for the cure of Hepatis, or Liver Com-

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in Nashville

R. R. R .- Miraculous Cures, -Poule wonder

the quick efficacy of the R. R. R. Remedies in stopping pain, removing its causes, and curing the most obstin complaints. Yet there is no mystery in it-there is nothing mireculous about it. True, until the R. R. R. Remedies were introduced, no remedy or medicine was ever known to stop the most terturing pains in a few seconds, and allay the most violent Cramps of Cholera, Neuralgia, Spasms, &c., in a few minutes. Radway's Ready Relief will stop pain instantly, because it produces a counter action upon he parts where pain is felt. If the patient suffers from Neuralgia, it immediately acts upon the nerves, produces a counter irritation, invigurates the nerves, and imparts vitality to the parts where pain is experienced. The action of the Relief is quick, and the very moment it is applied, it begins to counteract the offects produced by diseased action. If you are the victim of Cholera, it acts in stantly taken internally, it settles the stomach and allays all painful irritation and sickness, it infuses heat into the blood, and its warm and healthful influence thrills through every portion of the body; it NEUTRALIZES THE POISONOUS MALARIA OF CHOLERA AND CHECKS ITS PRO-GRESS. Applied externally, it allays Cramus and Spasms. and restores the cold-cramped and almost lifeless victim, to life and health. If you are troubled with Sick Headache the Ready Relief taken internally will neutralize the acid of the stomach, make the stomach sweet and pure, and the breath fragrantly, externally, it will produce a counter ac tion on the scalp and refresh the senses. This, then, is all the mystery about the action of R. R. Relief. it does not lie in the action of the Relief, but in the science of its chemical and pharmaceutical combination. So with each of the other R. R. R. Remedies. The Resolvent acts in like manner upon the blood, and the diseased deposits, renorating and resolving away from the system all scrofulous hum

and poisonous deposits RADWAY'S REGULATORS. For regulating the gans of the system and securing a regular action of each; freeing the bowels from all retained humors, assisting the stomach, aiding the digestive organs in their functional du ties, the liver to socrete its thie, and the kidneys and blad der their urine; the bowels to discharge their burden, and the skin to emit a free and healthy perspiration. Such and the effects the R. R. R. Remidies have upon the system, and the mystery of their curing the sick so quick.

R. R. R. Remedies are for sale by Druggists generally. The drooping girl new vigor shall sustain-Bloom on the lip and circle in the vein. Female complaints always yield to the mild action of these

A child 6 months old may take DR SMTTR'S Pills safety - they neither sicken nor distress the most delicate. Those accustomed to take them say they sleen a all night, the head becomes clear, the countenance changes to a flush of youth and beauty.

No NEED of dosing so much—Try one box of these (genuine) sugar Costed Pills; live regularly, and you will be glad you have taken this sensible advice.

Sold every where in the United States.

Sold every where in the United States. DR. A. G. GOODLET. HOUCK'S PANACEA AND GOODLET'S LINIMENT.

Important to the Afflicted! HOUCK'S PANACEA Prepared solely from Vegetable Matter by Dr.
A. G. GOODLET.
Six miles East of Lebanon, Tena., May 3, 1858.
Dr. Goodler—Dear Sir:—I have used several bottles of

General Assembly of the State of Tennessee. Also, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people to the pro-posed Amendments of the State Constitution, "for the electon of Jud es and A itorney Generals by the people," and for the new counties," which eads a follows:

SEC. 2 Be it further coacted, That the Sheriffs of each and every county of this State, shall advertise in ariting at your Panacca for Dispepsia, a disease that I have been at-flieted with for the last twenty-five or thirty years, and it gives me pleasure to inform you that it has bene ore than all other medicines I have ever taken, and I most afidently recommend it, believing as I do from my expeplace of election within their respects e counts at least sixty days before the first Thursday in August, eighteen rience that it is a most valuable medicine for the home system in general. Yours truly, THOS, L. SMITH.

TO MOTHERS.—Supply yourself with Houck's Panacea and Goodlet's Liminent, and use properly, and save yourselves of much trouble, loss of sleep, and your family from

sixty days before the first frausday in August, eighteen hundred and fifty-hree, that the vote of the people will be taken on that day, upon the ratification of the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

SEC. 3. Be it frauther enacted, That it shall be the duty of every office? holding the election on the day aforesaid, to ha e takets prepared sufficient in number for each voter in ni-respective district, which shall be written or printed in GOODLET'S LINIMENT. the following form to wit: "For the election of Judges and

Prepared solely from Vegetable Matter, Dr. A. G. GOODLET. G. GOODLET.

One of the greatest Linurents ever discovered for the cure of Rheumatism, Tumors, Palsy, Gout, Ring worm, Itch, Chilbiains, Frest Bites, Mumps, stiffness of the joints, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts Burns, Dislocations, Fractured Bones, Poisonous Bites, Sore Throat, Stings, all kinds of swelling with or without pain, likewise the Linital Control of the Control of t ment is adupted most peculiarly to diseases of Horses, such as strains, inflamation of the withers, fistula, shrinking o be shoulder joints, wind gulls, sores scratches, poll evil

ficer holding the election, to make return thereof of the number of votes for the amendment or amendments, to the Special of the county, certified as other election returns are Ac. Price per bottle, 25 cents.

All persons desiring to make a trial of the efficacy of these Medicines can consult Dr. Goodlet by letter, or personally at his Laboratory. Residence, No. 9, Spruce St., between Spring and Broad.

(mat l0-1 yw. Another Scientific Wonder! - Important to

Dyspeptics. Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, the True Di-gestive Fluid or Gastrie Juice, prepared from Remoet, or the the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is only a wonderful remedy for Indiges tion, Dyspepsia, undice, Liver Complaint, Constirpation an Deblity, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphleta, containing scientific evidences of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notic among the medical advertisements. IMPORTANT TO SLAVEHOLDERS.

DR, MORRIS having permanently located in Nasavulle, espectfully tenders his services to the suffering public .ofule, Ulcers, Caucers, Tetter and Ring Worms, treated in a scientific manner. Medicines gentle, but active and effective, their use being attended with no unpleasant consequences whatever, requiring no restrictions or hindrance from ordinary business pursuits. He wishes it understood that he has settled in your midst, not for the purpose of burn bugging or imposing upon you, but to relieve these who may be suffering with diseases which are destroying by piece meal many of year deserving and useful citizens. GRAVEL STRICTURES.

Rozell. Clerks—Thomas Vandervill, Joseph Aldrich.
6th Dist.—Jodges—B F Jones, J H Austin, W H Gamble. Clerks—John G Briley, James Thompson.
7th Dist.—Jodges—D F Thompson, Alfred Dunn, Charles Cook. Clerks—Wm Goodwin, J W Bigley.
8th Dist.—Jodges—Wm L Ewing, John Edmondson, J M H Hall. Clerks—James Raines, Wm H Evans.
9th Dist.—Jodges—Thomas L Speece, James Hamilton, Wm T Moseby. Clerks—A P Skipwith. J W McEwen.
610th Dist.—Jodges—Wm B Elliston, James C Owen, A Cox. Clerks—O B Hays, jr, William Osburn.
11th Dist.—Judges—Henry Compton, st, John Jones, Wm L Edmondson. Clerks—Robert J White, W O'Neal.
12th Dist.—Judges—B Pitts, Lewis Joslin, L D Gower.—Clerks—Thomas B Page, R. Joslin.
13th Dist.—Judges—James R Allen, John Hooper, Willowier. Clerks—George W Quary, E S Hooper.
14th Dist.—Judges—James S Demoss, J M Newsom, Thomas Demose. Clerks—N P Slayden, G W Marphy.
15th Dist.—Judges—Thomas J Allison, Zac Jones, John Pritohett. Clerks—Thomas Henry, Wm Herrin.
16th Dist.—Judges—Thomas Henry, Wm Herrin.
16th Dist.—Judges—Henry Hatton, R. and all diseases of the genital organs are thoroughly under stood and successfully treated by Dr. M. To those who may doubt the Doctor's skill in the healing art, he would respectfully propose that they bring forward a case of any of the above named diseases, (the worst that they can conveniently find.) and pludge themselves to see that directious are strictly followed for a reasonable time; Dr. M, will then give his obligations to furnish such medicines as may be necessary, and in such quantities from time to time as the case may require, and, until a cure shall be ef-fected, positively no fee will be received, and if no relief be obtained from the way of the medicines, we coarge volution will be muste for advice or medicines.

The attention of masters and owners of servants is pa

ficularly invited to the above. Those having servants at ficted with Scrafola, Gracel, stiffness or soreness of the limbs and joints, would find it to their advantage to consult Dr. M. His treatment is mild, and in no case will it be necessary to lose time while using medicines. Charges reasonable, Respectfully,

extions from persons at a distance, post paid, All coms in closing five dollars, will be promptly attended to.
DH. W. H. MORRIS. Office over Mutual Protection Insurance Office, Cedar st., near Post Office, Nashville, Tenn. may 18 dkw THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER. - Fut.

I lished at Fayetteville, Tenn., is offered as an adverti-ing medium to such of the basiness men of Nashville, as ma ing medium to such of the business men of Nashville, as may desire to extend their business in that densely populated section. The terms are moderate, and will be made known on applying to the Union office, where contracts can be made. The trade of Southern Tennessee, (where the Observer principally circulates,) with Nashville, is large and increasing, and is well worth an effort to secure on the part of city merchants. The Observer has the best circulation ever possessed by any paper published in Southern Tennessee, and it is believed eyend at least to that of any county paper in the State. \$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 6th day of June from the Shel-byville Branch Railroad, TWO NEGRO BOYS, HENRY, about 35 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, bright mulatto, stout set, and has an impedi ALSO JACK, about 21 years of age, five feet len inches

ALSO—JACK, about 21 years of age, live feet feet meanshigh, slender built, and very black.

The above reward will be given for their delivery if apprehended out of the State. S.o if in the State and out of Bedford county, and \$25 if in Hedford county.

A. P. EAKIN.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

A. & J. G. McCLEILLAND baving on hand an ungreat inducements to cash or punctual bayers. Strangers
visiting the city, will save money by looking at our stock visiting the city, will have have before making their purchases elsewhere.

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J G. & C. ROBERTSON,

Broad Street, 3 doors from Market.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they and three doors from their old stand, and RICH DRESS GOODS. On hand Rich Dreas Silks,
Blich Black Silks, super Black Gro de Rhines, Rich
Printed Bereges and Tissues, White Berages and White Silk Marquesso, White Glace Silks, White Lace Dresses, Emb'd Crapes, Rich Barego de Laues, Rich French Organ-diez, Muslins, Gioghams, &c., &c. These Goods are very rich and will be sold at very low prices, at McCLELLAND'S,

june93 No 20, Public Square FOR SALE. A No. 1 Negro woman, 23 years old, al-so a Boy, 9 years old. B. A. BALLOWE, june26. GenTagent. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS. W. T. BERRY & CO. have just received THE SAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS AND PHEA Classified and arranged so as to facilitate the Exp of Ideas, and assist in Literary Composition. By Peter Mark

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SHAKSPEARE'S DRAMATIC WORKS AND POEMS -With a Biography, and Studies of his Works. By Charles Knight, 8 vols. svo., full calf. The Text of this Edition is printed in a clear and beaut ful type extending across the page. Many hundred wood cuts disstrate the work, and to each play a short critical notice is added. 4. BOSWELL'S JAMES LIFE OF DR. SAMUEL JOHN-

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NOTICE. GEO. DARNEY WOOTON would bumble solicit the patronage of the citizens to serve them in the capacity of Clerk, Accountant, Salesman, Balancing Books, making Settlements, Collecting &c., &c., having much experience. References and credentials given if desired. Address him through the Post Office, or apply at the Union and American office, on Deadrick street, No 11.

HENRY HART, Ja., WHOLESALE GROCER, RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 49, Public Square

ALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his resident on Spring or Church Street, with the furniture if desired. Terms made known on application to R. C. POSTER SA

JOHNSON, HORNE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Storers of Cotton and Tobacco. Corner of Market and Broad Str., Mashvelle, Thus

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of 355 per cent for the six months ending this day, is declared upon the capital stock of the Nashville, Mustreesboro' and Shelbyville turnpike road, payable at the office of the Treasrille on Saturday the 9th, at the Verandah in Nashville on

ville on Saturday the 5th, at the Verandah in Nashville on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 13th of July, for the purpose of paying Bedford and Davidson county stock-holders—all of whom will please call.

D. H. SPENCE, CITUATION WANTED .-- A lady of long experience FORTE, desires a situation to a public Seminary or private family. The best of reference given. Address box 144, Nash-

HOUSE'S Clothing Manufactory, near the Square, 42 Market street, Nashville, has a large assortment of Raor Mane Choruss, &c., kept up by constant daily mans facturing, under his own senervision. None but source goods are made up, and he warrants all he sells. Customers can rely on getting goods at accommodating prices,

K ENTUCKY MUSTARD.—12 det best Kentucky Mustard, in asserted size boxes; received and for sufe by STRETCH & ORR, COD LIVER OIL. 50 der Rushton, Clark & Co's Pure and Fresh Cod Liver Oil, just received and f DLACKING.-120 der Mason's original and genuine

Blacking, received and for sale by STRETCH & ORR. S NUFF.-24 doz Garrett's Scotch Souff, received and for sale by july? STRETCH & ORR. S OAP. - 150 lbs Roussel's Barber Soap, just received and for sale by july? (ASTOR OIL. -60 gallous East India Caster Oil just received in sealed cans, and which is far sweeter, and decidedly pleasanter to the taste, than that man ntry. Persons would do well to give this article a trial. For sale by

STRETCH & ORR. CALAD OIL -- 20 der Fresh Salad Oil, warranted pure and fresh, received and for sale by aly?

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Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner College and Union
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Bridge Company. ALSO-One share in Mansker's Creek and Springfield Turnpike Company. Apply to GLOVER & BOYD. OR SALE. - A No 1 Giri 18 years old, fine segments. ALSO -A Woman about 45 years old, a good cook, and

first-rate washer and Ironer. GLOVER & BOYD. NOR HIRE.-A Negro Man 100 years old, a first-rate L IQUORS.—100 bbls Ten nessee D D Whisky; 50 " Old Menongshela 50 " Old Bourbon

io " Old Reserve 10% pipes Old Cognue Brandy; 2 Helland Gin; 10 bbis Old Maderin Wine; 20 Indian bbls Sweet Wine; 100 bbls A. M. Brand New England Run; A M Gin; Sweet Wine, Old Port Wine; " Claret Wine; 5 gallons Old French B

· UNDRIES, -- 100 bbls best Flour; 100 kegs of Nails no dox Painted Buckets; half bushel measures;100 Ple 50 kits No 1 and 2 do; 20 bbls S S Almonds; 01 " Large Pecans;

00 bags Shot, assorted: so assorted Demijohns; 20 boxes Cuba Sixes Cigars; 61 o duz Besicords and Lines; 50 l bags Race Ginger; bags Pepper; boxes Dr.ed Herring; 8 tierces Fresh Rice; 95 bbts English Soda; 50 hoxes Fresh Teue; l eask Madder; 50 hoxes Fresh Teus; 10 hoxes Stoughton's Bitters;10 "Crome's best Indig 20 " B Wheat Flour, ext;

Together with many other articles, which will be sold low, by dec14 L. H. LANIER, Market st. SHOULDER SEAM PATENT SHIRTS.
JOHN K. HUME has this day received another free
supply of these justly celebrated Patent Shirts.
Also, a new supply of Shirt Collars, Cravats, Ties, Sincks

Also, Geut's Kid, Liele, Thrend and Seile Olo